THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1794. [N° 1698.]

NEWPORT: *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.

IMPORTANT STATE PAPER.

THE undersigned Envoy of the United States of America, has the honour of representing to the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, his Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs.

That a very considerable number of American vessels have been irregularly captured, and as improperly condemned by certain of his Majesty's officers and judges.

That in various instances these captures and condemnations were so conducted, and the capture placed under such unfavourable circumstance, as that, for want of the securities required, and other obstacles, no appeals were made in some cases, nor any claims in others.

The undersigned presumes that these facts will appear from the documents which he has had the honor of submitting to his Lordship's consideration; and that it will not be deemed necessary at *present*, to particularise these cases and their merits, or detail the circumstances which discriminate some from others.

That great and extensive injuries having thus, under colour of his Majesty's authority and commissions, been done to a numerous class of American merchants, the United States can for reparation have recourse only to the justice, authority and interposition of his Majesty.

That the vessels and property taken and condemned, have been chiefly sold, and the proceeds divided among a great number of persons, of whom some are dead; some unable to make restitution, and others from frequent removals and their particular circumstances, not easily reached by civil process.

That as, for these losses and injuries, adequate compensation, by means of judicial proceedings, has become impracticable, and considering the causes which combined to produce them, the United States confide in his Majesty's justice and magnanimity, to cause such compensation to be made to their innocent sufferers, as may be consistent with equity; and the undersigned flatters himself, that such principles may without difficulty be adopted, as will serve as rules whereby to ascertain the cases, and the amount of compensation.

So grievous are the expenses and delays attending litigated suits, to persons whose fortunes have been so materially affected, and so great is the distance of Great Britain from America, that the undersigned thinks he ought to express his anxiety, that a mode of proceeding as summary and little expensive may be devised, as circumstances and the peculiar hardships of these cases may appear to permit and require.

And as (at least in some of the cases) it may be expedient and necessary as well as just, that the sentences of the Courts of Vice Admiralty should be revised and corrected by the Court of Appeals here; the undersigned hopes it will appear reasonable to his Majesty, to order that the captured in question (who have not already so done) be there admitted to enter both their *appeals* and *claims*.

The undersigned also finds it to be his duty to represent, that the irregularities before mentioned, extended not only to capture and condemnation of American vessels and property, and to unusual personal severities, but even to the imprisonment of American citizens to serve on board the armed vessels. He forbears to dwell on the *injuries*, done to these unfortunate individuals, or on the *emotions* which they must naturally excite, either in the breasts of the nation to whom they belong, or of the just and humane of every country. His reliance on the justice and benevolence of his Majesty, leads him to indulge a pleasing expectation that orders will be given, that Americans so circumstanced be immediately liberated, and that persons honoured with his Majesty's commission do in future abstain from similar violences. It is with cordial satisfaction that the undersigned reflects on the impressions which such equitable and conciliatory measures would make on the minds of the United States, and how naturally they would inspire and cherish those sentiments and dispositions which never fail to preserve, as well as to produce respect, esteem and friendship.

(Signed) JOHN JAY.

London, 30th July, 1794.

COPY.

The undersigned Secretary of State, has had the honor to lay before the King, the ministerial note which he has received from Mr. Jay, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentary from the United States of America, respecting the alledged irregularity of the capture and condemnation of several American vessels, and also respecting the circumstances of personal severity, by which those proceedings are stated to have been accompanied in some particular instances.

The undersigned is authorized to assure Mr. Jay, that it is his Majesty's wish that the most *complete and impartial justice* should be done to all the citizens of America, who may in fact have been injured by any of the proceedings above mentioned;—all experience shews, that a naval war, extending over the four quarters of the globe, must unavoidably be productive of some inconveniences to the commerce of neutral nations, and that no care can prevent some irregularities in the course of these proceedings, which are universally recognized as resulting from the just rights incident to all belligerent powers.

But the King will always be desirous that these inconveniences and irregularities should be as much limited, as the nature of the case will admit, and that the fullest opportunity should be given to all to prefer their complaints, and to obtain redress and compensation where they are due.

In Mr. Jay's note, mention is made of several cases where the parties have hitherto omitted to prefer their claims, and of others where no appeals have been made from the sentences of condemnation pronounced in the first instance.

As to the cases of the *first* description, Lord Grenville apprehends that the regular course of law is first open to the claimants; and that by preferring appeals to the Commissioners of prize causes here, against the sentence of the courts below, the whole merits of those cases may be brought forward, and the most complete justice obtained.

In the cases of the *second* description, the proceeding might in some instances be more difficult, from the lapse of the time usually allotted for preferring appeals—but his Majesty being anxious that no temporary or local circumstances, such as those to which Mr. Jay refers in his note, should impede the course of substantial justice, has been pleased to refer it to the proper officers, to consider of a mode of enlarging the time for receiving the appeals in those cases, in order to admit the claimants before the regular Court appointed for that purpose.

The undersigned has no doubt that, in this manner, *a very considerable part* of the injuries alledged to have been offered by the Americans may, if the complaints are well founded, be redressed in the usual course of judicial proceeding at a very small expence to the parties, and without any other interposition of his Majesty's Government than is above stated;—until the result and effect of these proceedings shall be known, no *definitive* judgment can be formed, respecting the nature and extent of those cases (if any such shall ultimately be found to exist) where it shall not have been practicable to obtain substantial redress in this mode.

But he does not hesitate to say before hand, that if cases shall then be found to exist, to such an extent as properly to call for the interposition of Government, where, without the fault of the parties complaining, they shall be unable from *accidental circumstances*, to procure such redress in the ordinary course of law, as the justice of their cases may entitle them to expect, his Majesty will be anxious that *justice* should at *all events* be done, and will readily enter into the discussion of the measures to be adopted, and the principles to be established for that purpose.

With respect to all acts of personal severity and violence, as the King must entirely disapprove every such transaction, so his Majesty's Courts are always open, for the punishment of offences of this nature, and for giving redress to the sufferers in every case, where the fact can be established by satisfactory proof; nor does it appear, that any case of that nature can exist, where there would be the smallest difficulty of obtaining in that mode, substantial and exemplary justice.

On the subject of the *impress*, Lord Grenville has only to assure Mr. Jay, that if, in any instance, American seamen have been impressed into his King's service, it has been *contrary* to the King's desire; though such cases may have occasionally arisen, from the difficulty of discriminating between British and American seamen, especially where there so often exists an interest and intention to deceive.—Whenever any representation has been made to Lord Grenville, on the subject, he has never failed to receive his Majesty's commands for putting it in a proper course, in order that the facts might be inquired into and ascertained, and to the intent that the persons in question might be released, if the facts appeared to be satisfactorily established.

With respect to the desire expressed by Mr. Jay, that new orders might be given, with a view to prevent, as far as it is possible, the giving any just ground of complaint on this head, Lord Grenville has no reason to doubt that his Majesty's intentions respecting this point are already sufficiently understood by his Majesty's officers employed on that service; but he has, nevertheless, obtained his Majesty's permission to assure Mr. Jay, that instructions to the effect desired, will be renewed in consequence of his application.

The undersigned avails himself, with pleasure, of this opportunity, to renew to Mr. Jay his assurances of his sincere esteem and consideration.

GRENVILLE.

Downing-Street, 1st August, 1794.

Department of State, October 20, 1794.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing representation, of 30th July, from Mr. Jay to Lord Grenville, and Lord Grenville's answer of 1st August, are true copies of the originals on file, in the office of the Department of State.

GEO. TAYLOR, *jun. C. Clerk.*

CARLISLE, October 8.

On Wednesday last the Governor of this state, escorted by the Lancester troop of horse, commanded by General Hand, and accompanied by his aids-de-camp, Generals Kosc and Morris, arrived in this borough. He was met about a mile from this place by Governor Howell, at the head of the Jersey cavalry, by the Philadelphia cavalry, and the cavalry and the light infantry company, and by a number of the inhabitants of this borough.—At four o'clock in the evening he delivered an animated address in the Presbyterian meeting house to an immense audience, who filled that spacious building and surrounded its doors.

This was the tenth county which in a short space of time the Governor had visited, and in each of which he had addressed the militia to rouse at the voice of her country and defend its rights.—We are happy to announce that this zeal in the general cause has been greatly successful.

On Saturday the President of the United States arrived here. Every exertion was made by the respectable army now encamped, and by the inhabitants of this place, to receive him with that respect correspondent to those sentiments of attachment and veneration with which every good man and patriotic citizen had been long impressed. The Governors of Pennsylvania and Jersey, at the head of their respective squadrons of horse, and the friends of government inhabitants of the town, met him at some distance from this borough. The President was escorted by a detachment of Philadelphia horse, who left the camp at three o'clock in the morning of that day, and who arrived at the river as he had just passed it. He was accompanied by Secretary Hamilton, and his private Secretary Mr. Dandridge. This grand procession passed through this borough to the camp. Here the horse formed on the right and left wings of the army, drawn up in martial order, and forming a line the most respectable ever perhaps before displayed. Besides the great mass of respectable yeomanry, there might be seen as private troopers some of the principal officers of the State government, members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, officers who had commanded regiments in the continental service, merchants of the most respectable characters and fortunes, lawyers of eminent talents and property. Amongst the infantry as volunteer soldiers, there are young gentlemen of the first families in the respective States, some of them men of great opulence, and a number of them of consequence in the commercial world.

The line was composed of the cavalry before mentioned, a regiment of artillery, with 16 pieces, with the infantry from various parts of Pennsylvania, amounting in the whole to near 3000 men, beautifully equipped, and all in handsome uniforms. The army was reviewed by the President, who appeared to enjoy the utmost satisfaction at this illustrious display of patriotic exertion; he remarked, as we are informed, that he had never beheld a more respectable body of troops, and some gentlemen who had been American officers in the late war with Great-Britain, admitted that they had never seen in any period of the war, so strong and fine a body of cavalry.—In the evening the court house of this borough was illuminated by the federal citizens, and a transparency exhibited with the following inscriptions in large illuminated characters—in the front of the transparency, "Washington is ever triumphant." On one side—"The reign of the laws;" on the other side, "Woe "to Anarchists."

On Monday morning a number of the principal inhabitants presented the following Address:

To GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; President of the United States.

SIR,

We the subscribers, inhabitants of this borough, on behalf of ourselves and our fellow-citizens, friends to good order, government and the laws, approach you at this time, to express our sincere admiration of those virtues which have been uniformly exerted with so much success, for the happiness of America; and which, at this critical period of impending foreign and domestic troubles, have been manifested with distinguished lustre.

Though we deplore the cause which has collected in this borough all classes of virtuous citizens, yet it affords us the most heart-felt satisfaction to meet the father of our country, and brethren in arms, distinguished for their patriotism, their love of order, and attachment to the constitution and laws; and while on the one hand we regret the occasion which has brought from their homes men of all situations, who have made sacrifices, unequalled in any other country, of their private interests to the public good; yet we are consoled by the consideration, that the citizens of the United States have evinced to our enemies abroad, and the foes of our happy constitution at home, that they not only have the will, but possess the power to repel all foreign invaders, and to crush all domestic traitors.

The history of the world affords us too many instances of the destruction of free governments by factions and unprincipled men. Yet the present insurrection and opposition to government is exceeded by none, either for its causeless origin, or for the extreme malignity and wicked deeds with which it has been executed.

The unexampled clemency of our councils in their endeavours to bring to a sense of duty the western insurgents, and the ungrateful returns which have been made by that deluded people, have united all good men in one common effort, to restore order and obedience to the laws, and to punish those who have neglected to avail themselves of, and have spurned at the most tender and humane offers that have ever been made to rebels and traitors.

We have viewed with pain the great industry, art, and misrepresentations which have been practised, to delude our fellow citizens. We trust that the effort of the general government, the combination of the good and virtuous against the vicious and factious, will cover with confusion the malevolent disturbers of the public peace, and afford to the well-disposed the certainty of protection to their persons and property.

The sword of justice, in the hands of our beloved President, can only be considered as an object of terror by the wicked, and will be looked up to by the good and virtuous as their safeguard and protection.

We believe that Providence which has preserved a life so valuable through so many important scenes—and we pray that he will continue to direct and prosper the measures adopted by you, for the security of our internal peace, and the dignity of our government; and that, after a life of continued usefulness and glory, you may be rewarded with eternal felicity.

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To GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; President of the United States.

SIR,

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Though we deplore the cause which has collected in this borough all classes of virtuous citizens, yet it affords us the most heart-felt satisfaction to meet the father of our country, and brethren in arms, distinguished for their patriotism, their love of order, and attachment to the constitution and laws; and while on the one hand we regret the occasion which has brought from their homes men of all situations, who have made sacrifices, unequalled in any other country, of their private interests to the public good; yet we are consoled by the consideration, that the citizens of the United States have evinced to our enemies abroad, and the foes of our happy constitution at home, that they not only have the will, but possess the power to repel all foreign invaders, and to crush all domestic traitors.

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The unexampled clemency of our councils in their endeavours to bring to a sense of duty the western insurgents, and the ungrateful returns which have been made by that deluded people, have united all good men in one common effort, to restore order and obedience to the laws, and to punish those who have neglected to avail themselves of, and have spurned at the most tender and humane offers that have ever been made to rebels and traitors.

We have viewed with pain the great industry, art, and misrepresentations which have been practised, to delude our fellow citizens. We trust that the effort of the general government, the combination of the good and virtuous against the vicious and factious, will cover with confusion the malevolent disturbers of the public peace, and afford to the well-disposed the certainty of protection to their persons and property.

The sword of justice, in the hands of our beloved President, can only be considered as an object of terror by the wicked, and will be looked up to by the good and virtuous as their safeguard and protection.

We bless that Providence which has preserved a life so valuable through so many important scenes—and we pray that he will continue to direct and prosper the measures adopted by you, for the security of our internal peace, and stability of our government; and that, after a life of continued usefulness and glory, you may be rewarded with eternal felicity.

To which he was pleased to return the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

I THANK you sincerely for your affectionate address. I feel as I ought, what is personal to me, and I cannot but be particularly pleased with the enlightened and patriotic attachment which is manifested towards our happy constitution, and the laws.

When we look round, and behold the universally acknowledged prosperity, which blesses every part of the United States, facts no less unequivocal than those which are the lamented occasion of our present meeting, were necessary to persuade us, that any portion of our fellow-citizens could be so deficient in discernment or virtue, as to attempt to disturb a situation, which, instead of murmurs and tumults, calls for our warmest gratitude to Heaven, and our earnest endeavours to preserve and prolong so favoured a lot.

Let us hope, that the delusion cannot be lasting; that reason will speedily regain her empire, and the laws their just authority, where they have lost it:—Let the wise and virtuous unite their efforts to reclaim the misguided, and to detect and defeat the arts of the factious. The union of good men is a basis, on which the security of our internal peace, and the stability of our government, may safely rest. It will always prove an adequate rampart, against the vicious and disorderly.

In any case, in which it may be indispensible to raise the sword of justice against obstinate offenders, I shall deprecate the necessity of deviating from a favourite aim, to establish the authority of the laws in the affections of all, rather than in the fears of any.

Go. WASHINGTON.

After the review of the army by the President, 500 infantry, part of the Jersey quota, arrived in the evening of that day, the exertion of Governor Howell and Gen. White in the state of Jersey, merits the highest approbation.

Bodies of troops, from various parts, are hourly arriving here.

HARRISBURGH, October 6.

On Friday last the President of the United States arrived in this town. The pleasure excited in beholding, for the first time, our beloved chief, in this borough, is not easily described. The following Address was delivered to him, by the Burgesses, in behalf of the inhabitants of the town:

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq;
President of the United States of America.

SIR,

WHILE we, the burgesses and citizens of Harrisburgh rejoice in the opportunity of presenting our respects to a character, so justly revered and dear to Americans we cannot but lament that we should owe it to an interruption of the peace and prosperity of our country, those constant objects of your public cares. We trust, however, that the just indignation which fires the breasts of all virtuous citizens, at the unprovoked outrages committed by those lawless men, who are in opposition to one of the mildest and most equal governments of which the condition of man is susceptible, will excite such exertions, as to crush the spirit of disaffection wherever it has appeared, and that our political horizon will shine brighter than ever on a dispersion of the clouds, which now menace and obscure it.

Though our sphere of action is too limited to produce any important effects, yet we beg leave to assure your Excellency, that so far as it extends, our best endeavours shall not be wanting to support the happy constitution, and wise administration of our government.

Signed in Behalf of the Borough,
CONRAD BOMBACH,
ALEXANDER BERRYHILL, } Burgesses.

Harrisburgh, October 3, 1794.

To which he was pleased to make the following Answer.

To the Burgesses and other Citizens of Harrisburgh,
Gentlemen,

IN declaring to you the genuine satisfaction I derive from your very cordial Address, I will not mingle any expression of the painful sensations which I experience from the occasion that has drawn me hither. You will be at no loss to do justice to my feelings. But relying on that kindness of Providence towards our country, which every adverse appearance hitherto has served to manifest, and counting upon the tried good sense and patriotism of the great body of our fellow-citizens, I do not hesitate to indulge, with you, the expectation of such an issue, as will serve to confirm the blessings of peace we enjoy, under a constitution that well deserves the confidence, attachment and support of virtuous men.—To class the inhabaitants of Harrisburgh among this number, is only to bear testimony to the zealous and efficient exertions, which they have made towards the defence of the laws.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

October 4, 1794.

LONDON, August 31.

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To which he was pleased to return the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

I THANK you sincerely for your affectionate address. I feel as I ought, what is personal to me, and I cannot but be particularly pleased with the enlightened and patriotic attachment which is manifested towards our happy constitution, and the laws.

When we look round, and behold the universally acknowledged prosperity, which blesses every part of the United States, facts no less unequivocal than those which are the lamented occasion of our present meeting, were necessary to persuade us, that any portion of our fellow-citizens could be so deficient in discernment or virtue, as to attempt to disturb a situation, which, instead of murmurs and tumults, calls for our warmest gratitude to Heaven, and our earnest endeavours to preserve and prolong so favoured a lot.

Let us hope, that the delusion cannot be lasting; that reason will speedily regain her empire, and the laws their just authority, where they have lost it:—Let the wise and virtuous unite their efforts to reclaim the misguided, and to detect and defeat the arts of the factious. The union of good men is a basis, on which the security of our internal peace, and the stability of our government, may safely rest. It will always prove an adequate rampart, against the vicious and disorderly.

In any case, in which it may be indispensible to raise the sword of justice against obstinate offenders, I shall deprecate the necessity of deviating from a favourite aim, to establish the authority of the laws in the affections of all, rather than in the fears of any.

GO. WASHINGTON.

After the review of the army by the President, 500 infantry, part of the Jersey quota, arrived in the evening of that day, the exertion of Governor Howell and Gen. White in the state of Jersey, merits the highest approbation.

Bodies of troops, from various parts, are hourly arriving here.

HARRISBURGH, October 6.

On Friday last the President of the United States arrived in this town. The pleasure excited in beholding, for the first time, our beloved chief, in this borough, is not easily described. The following Address was delivered to him, by the Burgesses, in behalf of the inhabitants of the town:

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq;
President of the United States of America.

SIR,

WHILE we, the burgesses and citizens of Harrisburgh rejoice in the opportunity of presenting our respects to a character, so justly revered and dear to Americans we cannot but lament that we should owe it to an interruption of the peace and prosperity of our country, those constant objects of your public cares. We trust, however, that the just indignation which fires the breasts of all virtuous citizens, at the unprovoked outrages committed by those lawless men, who are in opposition to one of the mildest and most equal governments of which the condition of man is susceptible, will excite such exertions, as to crush the spirit of disaffection wherever it has appeared, and that our political horizon will shine brighter than ever on a dispersion of the clouds, which now menace and obscure it.

Though our sphere of action is too limited to produce any important effects, yet we beg leave to assure your Excellency, that so far as it extends, our best endeavours shall not be wanting to support the happy constitution, and wise administration of our government.

Signed in Behalf of the Borough,

CONRAD BOMBACH,
ALEXANDER BERRYHILL, } Burgesses.

Harrisburgh, October 3, 1794.

To which he was pleased to make the following Answer.

To the Burgesses and other Citizens of Harrisburgh,

Gentlemen,

IN declaring to you the genuine satisfaction I derive from your very cordial Address, I will not mingle any expression of the painful sensations which I experience from the occasion that has drawn me hither. You will be at no loss to do justice to my feelings. But relying on that kindness of Providence towards our country, which every adverse appearance hitherto has served to manifest, and counting upon the tried good sense and patriotism of the great body of our fellow-citizens, I do not hesitate to indulge, with you, the expectation of such an issue, as will serve to confirm the blessings of peace we enjoy, under a constitution that well deserves the confidence, attachment and support of virtuous men.—To class the inhabaitants of Harrisburgh among this number, is only to bear testimony to the zealous and efficient exertions, which they have made towards the defence of the laws.

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...; in which number is contained two whole regiments. These are the fruits of a morning——And not half——Fontarabia surrendered about six in the evening to the undaunted courage of Garcau, Representative of the people. After having followed the enemy on the road to Oyarsum, he briskly moved himself, with 300 men, having at their head Lamarque, and joining the Etat Major on the Dyke, who had the command of that place, he advanced within pistol shot, and taking a position on the heights, he, with 300 men, ordered 800 Spaniards strongly baricadoed, to surrender in six minutes, on pain of being put to the sword—the Governor, fatigued with the bombarding that had destroyed one half the city, surrendered prisoners of war, with all the garrison.

DUNKIRK, *the 23d Prairial, the 2d year of the French Republic, and 11th of June*, 1794 (O. S.)

FRANCIS COFFYN, *Agent for the United States of America at Dunkirk, to the Commanders, Officers, and Seamen of the American ships.*

I HEREWITH transmit you copies of sundry despatches, communicated to me by Citizen Dumey, Commander of the Naval forces at this Port, containing the information that the Plague had broken out at Algiers, and in other parts on the coast of Barbary, and that another disorder which much resembles the former, makes great ravages in Spain; in consequence, you are invited to avoid in the course of your navigation, all communication with vessels coming from the Mediterranean, and from the ports of Spain, and with the Dutch ships of war. These informations are too interesting to the human species, not to merit your strictest attention to what is here recommended to you.

(Signed) FRANCIS COFFYN.

In addition to a Statement of Barrere, in the National Convention, 17 August, that Quesnoy and Landrecy were retaken by the army of the Republic, Capt. Glover relates, that before he left Dunkirk, 29th August they received intelligence also of the surrender of Valenciennes. We have not seen any Official account of the taking of Sluys—but the Captain says it was so reported, and *believed*, at Dunkirk. The people of France were filled with joy at the downfall of Robespierre.—Before his decolation from 50 to 60 persons a day were guillotined—— since that is has not exceeded 3 or 4.

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—— Nancy, Corey,	New York
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...ARBER, near the State-House.

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Citizens, with our successes on the Frontiers ... retake our colonies.—The Republic is ... of the public spirit, and ... the National Conven... Tuesday

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R C U R Y.

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A R B E R, near the State-House.

...s; in which number is contained two whole regiments. These are the fruits of a morning——And not all——Fontarabia surrendered about six in the evening to the undaunted courage of Garcau, Representative of the people. After having followed the enemy on the road to Oyarsum, he briskly moved himself, with 300 men, having at their head Lamarque, and joining the Etat Major on the Dyke, who had the command of that place, he advanced within pistol shot, and taking a position on the heights, he, with 300 men, ordered 800 Spaniards strongly baricadoed, to surrender in six minutes, on pain of being put to the sword—the Governor, fatigued with the bombarding that had destroyed one half the city, surrendered prisoners of war, with all the garrison.

DUNKIRK, *the 23d Prairial, the 2d year of the French Republic, and 11th of June*, 1794 (O. S.)

FRANCIS COFFYN, *Agent for the United States of America at Dunkirk, to the Commanders, Officers, and Seamen of the American ships.*

I HEREWITH transmit you copies of sundry despatches, communicated to me by Citizen Dumey, Commander of the Naval forces at this Port, containing the information that the Plague had broken out at Algiers, and in other parts on the coast of Barbary, and that another disorder which much resembles the former, makes great ravages in Spain; in consequence, you are invited to avoid in the course of your navigation, all communication with vessels coming from the Mediterranean, and from the ports of Spain, and with the Dutch ships of war. These informations are too interesting to the human species, not to merit your strictest attention to what is here recommended to you.

(*Signed*) FRANCIS COFFYN.

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Newport, August 25, 1794.

To which he was pleased to return the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

I THANK you sincerely for your affectionate address. I feel as I ought, what is personal to me, and I cannot but be particularly pleased with the enlightened and patriotic attachment which is manifested towards our happy constitution, and the laws.

When we look round, and behold the universally acknowledged prosperity, which blesses every part of the United States, facts no less unequivocal than those which are the lamented occasion of our present meeting, were necessary to persuade us, that any portion of our fellow-citizens could be so deficient in discernment or virtue, as to attempt to disturb a situation, which, instead of murmurs and tumults, calls for our warmest gratitude to Heaven, and our earnest endeavours to preserve and prolong so favoured a lot.

Let us hope, that the delusion cannot be lasting; that reason will speedily regain her empire, and the laws their just authority, where they have lost it:—Let the wise and virtuous unite their efforts to reclaim the misguided, and to detect and defeat the arts of the factious. The union of good men is a basis, on which the security of our internal peace, and the stability of our government, may safely rest. It will always prove an adequate rampart, against the vicious and disorderly.

In any case, in which it may be indispensible to raise the sword of justice against obstinate offenders, I shall deprecate the necessity of depriving from a favourite arm, [illegible] abhish the authority of the laws in the affections [illegible] in the fears of any.

THE CORDIAL GO WASHINGTON.

WITH what sentiments my great-[illegible] the sires of whom are not yet born, will read my labours, I will no more undertake to conjecture, than I will to predict, whether they will wear buckles or strings in their shoes.

We authors, however, are fond of looking well to the interest of future generations, which is certainly very laudable; and I should perhaps be guilty of an unpardonable wrong to posterity, if I did not leave to them my sentiments, upon a subject so important as that of political *Equality*. My duty I am resolved to discharge, and that if I were even certain that my writings would be burned by the hand of the common hangman. Ned Nipper will never die in debt to his posterity.

I know not how better to explain myself, on this subject, than by the following story!——

On a time when all things were endued with Reason and Speech, there arose in a certain country an uneasiness among the valleys, the lawns, the streams, the trees, and the shrubs, who complained bitterly to Jupiter of the insolent pre-eminence of the neighbouring mountains. "It is insufferable," said the valleys and the lawns, "to see these tall, shabby looking fellows, thrusting up their heads into the clouds, to catch the first and rarest enjoyments of all Heaven's blessings.—When the sun rises, why to be sure, their honours must receive the first salutation; and a golden coronet must be tricked out for them of the rarest beams, before the humble lawns below can be noticed: At evening, no less partiality is seen, and the fond beams hang lingering long upon their favourite hills. If a refreshing shower shall fall, their thirsty, gaping fronts are sure to receive the first and the amplest draught, and it is well, if we sometimes, obtain even the dasaling slops of their redundance."

The streams, the trees and the shrubs, who piqued themselves on their own bounty and gracefulness, thought it hard, that they should be deprived of the enjoyment of their vistas, and their extensive landscapes, by the obtrusion of such odious forms. They were often, too, suffered to languish without a breath of air, while the Zephyrs were wantoning in the pines on their proud summits. And the trees on the banks protested they could take no pleasure in viewing themselves in the glassy stream, while they perceived they were but insignificant appendages to the picture of a swaggering mountain. In short, they humbly besought that, in the wisdom and clemency of his Godship, relief might be granted them, and the said mountains reduced to a becoming level—and his petitioners, as in duty bound, would ever pray.

It was in vain, that the mountains urged in reply to the charge, their merits and their services—that they not only arrested the passing vapours, and drained their moisture to furnish springs for the valleys, into whose bosoms they faithfully poured all their treasures, but that for their protection they sustained the angry blast of the wintry storm, and even braved the thunder of heaven for their sakes, by officiously offering their heads to its bolts. Jupiter was in a yielding humour, and an earthquake laid the haughty mountains prostrate.

It is true, the unbounded prospects of lawns were now opened; the sun bid them good morning, as soon as he was out of bed, and the breezes impartially visited every grove, and every stream. What felicitations went round—What greetings of brotherly affection and fellowship! It was "*Citizen* Grove," "*Citizen* Mead," and "*Citizen* Stream,"—"*Brother* Oak," and "*Brother* Elm."

But, alas! this was not the only change, "I saw, said the Sage from whom I have the account, the brightness of the verdure beginning to fade; the streams were sluggish, & stagnant in their oozy channel; & where once bubbled the cool fountain, there remained the white pebbles, but they were dry. The refreshing shower was expected in vain; it found attractions more powerful elsewhere, and had become a stranger. The trees drooped in the parching ray, and even the gentle breezes purloined their honours—the thunder came, and their trunks were torn by the fiery bolt; the *stormy* tempests came, and the pride of the groves was laid low."

If I were to extract a Moral from this tale, it should be this:—It is not so much the inequality, as the abuse of privileges, against which we are to guard; since no privilege, the exercise of which redounds proportionably to the general good, can be wrongly bestowed.—Make the rulers whom I am to obey, subject to the same restrictions with myself, from doing evil; but let them enjoy the privilege of doing as much good as they please.

*** Those Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, will particularly oblige him by making Payment at this Time—to those who have already paid off their Arrearages, he returns his sincere Thanks.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY
Gibbs & Channing.

THE Subscribers, the only present and acting Executors of the last Will and Testament of ROBERT BROWN, late of South Kingstown, in the County of Washington, and State of Rhode-Island, Esq; deceased, hereby notify the Creditors to said Estate to bring in their Accounts or Demands upon the Estate of the said Deceased, for Adjustment and settlement: And all Persons indebted to said Estate are hereby required to make immediate Payment, as the Executors are determined to close all Demands for or against said Estate within One Year from the Decease of their Testator.

ROBERT BROWN,
JOHN BROWN.

South Kingstown, October 24, 1794.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT the Worshipful Town-Council of South-Kingstown, has allowed Six Months for the Creditors to the Estate of JEREMIAH WHALEY, late of said Town, deceased, represented insolvent, to exhibit their Claims to the Subscribers, appointed by said Council to receive and examine the same, who will attend for that Purpose at the House of *Henry Potter*, in said Town, on the last Saturday in *November*, *January*, and *February* next, from 1 to 4 o'Clock, P. M. And that Accounts not engaged to and compared with the original Entries, and Obligations or Orders, without their Originals being produced, will not be allowed.

F. PERRY,
HENRY POTTER.

South Kingstown, Sept. 9, 1794.

All Persons indebted to the above mentioned Estate, are hereby called upon to make immediate Payment to the Subscribers, in South Kingstown, to enable her to settle her Administration.

TAMSEN WHALEY, *Administratrix.*

Sept 9. 1794.

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ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 31, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale by the Printer hereof,

LETTERS from Dr. PRIESTLEY, to the JEWISH Nation——Inviting them to an amicable Discussion of Christianity—Together with DAVID LEVI's Replies thereto.—*Price 3/9d.*

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TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel,
New England Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Case, or smaller Quantity,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel.
Cordage of all Sizes.

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N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

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7th Ditto,	—	Ditto,	5,000
2 of 5000	on, and for each,		1000
20 of 1000,		Ditto,	100
100 of 100,		Ditto,	20
200 of 50,		Ditto,	10
400 of 25,		Ditto,	5
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For the First drawn,		—	1,000
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Price of Tickets and Policies at New-York, Federal Tickets, Eight and a Quarter Dollars, Patterson's Manufactoring Society, Tickets Seven and a Quarter Dollars—Half Policies, One Dollar; whole Policies, Two Dollars. The 25th Share of 50 Policies in Class, Four Dollars and an Half. The 25th Share of 100 Policies in Class, Nine Dollars: And the Register for One Quarter of a Dollar, entitles the Possessor to Ten Lottery Tickets, for the First drawn Number,—to 100 Dollars, for the highest Prize,—and 500, for the Last drawn, Blank or Prize; and Permission to examine a Number through the Whole of the Drawing.

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Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—— Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON. SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to settle and pay the Legacies:—And those that have any Demands against the Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

To which he was pleased to return the following Answe.

Gentlemen,

I THANK you sincerely for your affectionate address. I feel as I ought, what is personal to me, and I cannot but be particularly pleased with the enlightened and patriotic attachment which is manifested towards our happy constitution, and the laws.

When we look round, and behold the universally acknowledged prosperity, which blesses every part of the United States, facts no less unequivocal than those which are the lamented occasion of our present meeting, were necessary to persuade us, that any portion of our fellow-citizens could be so deficient in discernment or virtue, as to attempt to disturb a situation, which, instead of murmurs and tumults, calls for our warmest gratitude to Heaven, and our earnest endeavours to preserve and prolong so favoured a lot.

Let us hope, that the delusion cannot be lasting; that reason will speedily regain her empire, and the laws their just authority, where they have lost it:—Let the wise and virtuous unite their efforts to reclaim the misguided, and to detect and defeat the arts of the factious. The union of good men is a basis, on which the security of our internal peace, and the stability of our government, may safely rest. It will always prove an adequate rampart, against the vicious and disorderly.

In any case, in which it may be indispensible to raise the sword of justice against obstinate offenders, I shall deprecate the necessity of deviating from a favourite aim, establish the authority of the laws in the affections than in the fears of any.

THE CORD... GO WASHINGTON.

WITH what sentiments my great... the sires of whom are not yet born, will read my labours, I will no more undertake to conjecture, than I will to predict, whether they will wear buckles or strings in their shoes.

We authors, however, are fond of looking well to the interest of future generations, which is certainly very laudable; and I should perhaps be guilty of an unpardonable wrong to posterity, if I did not leave to them my sentiments, upon a subject so important as that of political *Equality*. My duty I am resolved to discharge, and that if I were even certain that my writings would be burned by the hand of the common hangman. Ned Nipper will never die in debt to his posterity.

I know not how better to explain myself, on this subject, than by the following story:——

On a time when all things were endued with Reason and Speech, there arose in a certain country an uneasiness among the valleys, the lawns, the streams, the trees, and the shrubs, who complained bitterly to Jupiter of the insolent pre-eminence of the neighbouring mountains. "It is insufferable," said the valleys and the lawns, "to see these tall, shabby looking fellows, thrusting up their heads into the clouds, to catch the first and fairest enjoyments of all Heaven's blessings.—When the sun rises, why to be sure, their honours must receive the first salutation, and a golden coronet must be tricked out for them of the fairest beams, before the humble lawns below can be noticed: At evening, no less partiality is seen, and the fond beams hang lingering long upon their favourite hills. If a refreshing shower shall fall, their thirsty, gaping fronts are sure to receive the first and the amplest draught, and it is well, if we sometimes, obtain even the dazzling slops of their redundance."

The streams, the trees and the shrubs, who piqued themselves on their own bounty and gracefulness, thought it hard, that they should be deprived of the enjoyment of their vistas, and their extensive landscapes, by the obtrusion of such odious forms. They were often, too, suffered to languish without a breath of air, while the Zephyrs were wantoning in the pines on their proud summits. And the trees on the banks protested they could take no pleasure in viewing themselves in the glassy stream, while they perceived they were but insignificant appendages to the picture of a swaggering mountain. In short, they humbly besought that, in the wisdom and clemency of his Godship, relief might be granted them, and the said mountains reduced to a becoming level—and his petitioners, as in duty bound, would ever pray.

It was in vain, that the mountains urged in reply to the charge, their merits and their services—that they not only arrested the passing vapours, and drained their moisture to furnish springs for the valleys, into whose bosoms they faithfully poured all their treasures, but that for their protection they sustained the angry blast of the wintry storm, and even braved the thunder of heaven for their sakes, by officiously offering their heads to its bolts. Jupiter was in a yielding humour, and an earthquake laid the haughty mountains prostrate.

It is true, the unbounded prospects of lawns were now opened; the sun bid them good morning, as soon as he was out of bed, and the breezes impartially visited every grove, and every stream. What felicitations went round—What greetings of brotherly affection and fellowship! It was "*Citizen* Grove," "*Citizen* Mead," and "*Citizen* Stream,"—"*Brother* Oak," and "*Brother* Elm."

But, alas! this was not the only change, "I saw, said the Sage from whom I have the account, the brightness of the verdure beginning to fade; the streams were sluggish, & stagnant in their oozy channel; & where once bubbled the cool fountain, there remained the white pebbles, but they were dry. The refreshing shower was expected in vain; it found attractions more powerful elsewhere, and had become a stranger. The trees drooped in the parching ray, and even the gentle breezes purloined their honours—the thunder came, and their trunks were torn by the fiery bolt; the stormy tempests came, and the pride of the groves was laid low."

If I were to extract a Moral from this tale, it should be this:—It is not so much the inequality, as the abuse of privileges, against which we are to guard; since no privilege, the exercise of which redounds proportionably to the general good, can be wrongly bestowed.—Make the rulers whom I am to obey, subject to the same restrictions with myself, from doing evil; but let them enjoy the privilege of doing as much good as they please.

*** Those Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, will particularly oblige him by making Payment at this Time—to those who have already paid off their Arrearages, he returns his sincere Thanks.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY
Gibbs & Channing.

THE Subscribers, the only present and acting Executors of the last Will and Testament of ROBERT BROWN, late of South Kingstown, in the County of Washington, and State of Rhode-Island, Esq; deceased, hereby notify the Creditors to said Estate to bring in their Accounts or Demands upon the Estate of the said Deceased, for Adjustment and Settlement: And all Persons indebted to said Estate are hereby required to make immediate Payment, as the Executors are determined to close all Demands for or against said Estate within One Year from the Decease of their Testator.

ROBERT BROWN,
JOHN BROWN.

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